

(2) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Amounts deposited in the trust fund pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be obligated and expended by the Attorney General for the following purposes:

(A) To the United States Marshals Service to enhance efforts to investigate and apprehend fugitives from justice.

(B) To the Offices of the United States Attorneys to enhance efforts to investigate and prosecute fugitives from justice.

(C) To the Office of International Affairs in the Department of Justice to coordinate the investigation and extradition or other legal rendition of international fugitives from justice.

(3) **REALLOCATION.**—Any portion of an amount available under this subsection which is not obligated by the Attorney General by the end of the fiscal year in which funds are made available for allocation, shall be reallocated for award in the next fiscal year.

(b) **FISCAL YEAR.**—Amounts shall be deposited in the trust fund established in subsection (a) beginning in fiscal year 2013.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE CRIME VICTIMS FUND.

Section 1402(b) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601) is amended by—

- (1) striking paragraph (3); and
- (2) redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4).

By Mr. KERRY (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts):

S. 2184. A bill to provide exclusive funding to support fisheries and the communities that rely upon them, to clear unnecessary regulatory burdens and streamline Federal fisheries management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, today, along with Senator SNOWE, Senator WHITEHOUSE, Senator SCOTT BROWN and Commerce Committee Chairman ROCKEFELLER, I am introducing the Fisheries Investment and Regulatory Relief Act of 2012. In the House, I am very pleased that Congressmen BARNEY FRANK and FRANK GUINTA will be introducing similar legislation.

In Massachusetts, commercial fishing supports more than 77,000 jobs. Recreational fishing is also an important part of our maritime economy and our local research institutions are world-renowned.

However, today our fishermen continue to face economic peril and they are deeply frustrated by science and research they do not trust. We have to put the broken pieces back together and restore both trust in Washington and economic security for this industry and the brave fishermen who get up every day and go out on those boats to make a living for their families.

In short, we need a new path. It starts by remaking the scientific research process and transforming it into something that does a much better job of including our fishermen in the data collection that forms the foundation of the rules and regulations that can determine their future.

We can take an important first step in improving the relationship between our fishermen and Federal regulators

by passing the Fisheries Investment and Regulatory Relief Act.

The cornerstone of this bill is returning the use of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds to our fishermen, as was the original intent of its creators. In 1954, Leverett Saltonstall and John F. Kennedy, Democratic and Republican Senators from Massachusetts, created the Saltonstall-Kennedy fund for fisheries research and development. Under their law, 30 percent of the duties on imported fish products was required to be transferred to a grant program to benefit the U.S. fishing industry. It was meant to be a permanent appropriation to promote science, research, and the development of American fisheries. But over years of tight budgets the use of these funds has gotten off track: to fund other priorities, the money has been going to places other than it was originally intended.

In 2010, the funds collected from the import of fishery products is estimated to be \$376.6 million. Thirty percent of that total is approximately \$113 million that should be used to improve science and help our fisheries. Unfortunately last year, only \$8.4 million of that \$113 million was used by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—NOAA—for grants for fisheries research and development projects. The remaining funds were used by NOAA for their operations. This simply can not continue, especially given the current situation facing our fisheries. Our bill will restore the investment to help the fishermen and communities for whom Senators Saltonstall and Kennedy originally intended it to protect.

The New England fishing industry has been facing a serious crisis due to declining fish stocks and increasing Federal regulations. The transition to a new management plan has increased mistrust between fishermen and the Federal Government to the highest it has ever been during my 27 years in the Senate.

The Gulf of Maine cod crisis we are currently facing is emblematic of this distrust. Within 3 years of each other, two radically different stock assessments were released—the first assessment showed a species on the rise while the most recent survey shows a dramatic decline. Many of our fishermen do not believe in the new numbers because they have not been included in the process. This bill would provide local stakeholders with funding to help develop the accurate and credible science and stakeholder participation that we need.

By giving stakeholders the ability to determine how Saltonstall-Kennedy funds get spent, this bill would let New England decide what the unmet priorities in our fisheries research are and give them the funds necessary to do something about them. It could pay for things like side-by-side trawl surveys, done in cooperation with NOAA and our fishermen, so that we can find out if there are fish that are being missed by NOAA vessels and make sure that

data gets into the assessments. It would allow for money to go into figuring out if there are more advanced tools, like long-range sonar and other fish imaging capabilities, which could do a better job at determining how many fish are in the sea. And by giving preference to public-private partnerships, it can help rebuild trust between fishermen and Federal regulators.

Most importantly, it helps give our local fishing communities a bigger role in making these decisions.

We know that every region has specific priorities that they would like to see funded. Under this bill, money from the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act would be used to implement regional fishery investment plans, which would be developed by the Regional Fishery Management Councils, released in the Federal Register for public comment, and approved by the Secretary of Commerce. The priorities would include everything from more frequent stock assessments, better recreational data, to crucial habitat restoration.

This legislation will help give our fishermen a better chance to develop a clear, open dialogue with Federal regulators to determine we are up against and what we can do to fix it. It will help preserve our fishermen's livelihoods, their families' economic security and help ensure our fishing industry can survive for future generations. Most importantly, at a time of bitter division, it will restore trust—the rock upon which good governing has always been built.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 394—COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITALIAN UNIFICATION AND THE BEGINNING OF WARM AND ABIDING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITALY

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. BARASSO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. CASEY, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 394

Whereas it has been 150 years since March 17, 1861, when the parliament of a united Italy proclaimed Victor Emmanuel II their king;

Whereas the story of the Italian Risorgimento, in particular Giuseppe Garibaldi's heroic adventures, have inspired generations of Americans;

Whereas, between 1880 to 1920, an estimated 4,000,000 Italian immigrants arrived in the United States to settle and help build our Nation;

Whereas today there are almost 18,000,000 Americans of Italian ancestry whose contributions to our society are diverse and profound;

Whereas Italy has been a loyal NATO ally and a major strategic partner for over 60 years;

Whereas Italian-Americans have made enormous contributions to the United States; and

Whereas Italy remains a steadfast partner in the defense of a shared vision of fundamental human rights and the preservation of democratic ideals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the modern state of Italy;

(2) celebrates the ties of kinship and shared democratic values that unite the two countries across the Atlantic;

(3) honors the service and sacrifice of Italy's soldiers, sailors, and airmen alongside United States forces most recently in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Libya; and

(4) reaffirms the friendship between the Government and people of the United States and the Government and people of Italy.

DESIGNATING 2012 AS THE "YEAR OF THE GIRL" AND CONGRATULATING GIRL SCOUTS OF THE USA

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from S. Res. 310 and the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 310) designating 2012 as the "Year of the Girl" and Congratulating Girl Scouts of the USA on its 100th anniversary.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts. Mr. President, as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 310, which designates 2012 as the "Year of the Girl," I rise today to celebrate not only the centennial anniversary of the Girl Scouts of the USA but the efforts of the Girl Scouts of Massachusetts.

The Girl Scouts, a non-profit organization founded in 1912 by Juliette Gordon Low, has a longstanding dedication to empowering girls to become the leaders of tomorrow. From Daisies to Ambassadors, Girl Scouts have been learning, through hands-on activities, the importance of community service, goal-setting, and personal development for 100 years. Our two councils, the Girl Scouts of Eastern Massachusetts and the Girl Scouts of Central and Western Massachusetts, must be honored for their exemplary success and dedication to providing generations of girls with the tools they need to succeed in our rapidly changing world.

Throughout the Bay State, the Girl Scout program has provided over 50,000 girls with the opportunity to develop leadership skills, including in science, technology, engineering, and math. Girl Scouts in Massachusetts have partnered with educational institutions in the Commonwealth and the Society of Women Engineers to create activities that would encourage girls to pursue education in science and technology. For example, Girl Scouts teamed up with an engineer to build a

looping roller coaster using household items. Additionally, Junior Scouts designed a space station and launched mini-rockets. Such learning experiences are essential to inspiring future generations of our State's innovators.

Mr. President, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Girl Scouts in Massachusetts on their accomplishments. On their 100th anniversary today, it is an honor and a pleasure to recognize the valuable contributions that Girl Scouts have provided in Massachusetts, across the Nation, and across the world. I wish their continued success in empowering our Nation's future leaders.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to the measure be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 310) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 310

Whereas, for more than 100 years, Girl Scouts of the USA (referred to in this preamble as "Girl Scouts") has inspired girls to lead with courage, confidence and character;

Whereas the Girl Scout movement began on March 12, 1912, when Juliette "Daisy" Gordon Low (a native of Savannah, Georgia) organized a group of 18 girls and provided the girls with the opportunity to develop physically, mentally, and spiritually;

Whereas the goal of Daisy Low was to bring together girls of all backgrounds to develop self-reliance and resourcefulness, and to prepare each girl for a future role as a professional woman and active citizen outside the home;

Whereas, within a few years, there were nearly 70,000 Girl Scouts throughout the United States, including the territory of Hawaii;

Whereas Girl Scouts established the first troops for African-American girls in 1917 and the first troops for girls with disabilities in 1920;

Whereas today more than 50,000,000 women in the United States are alumnae of the Girl Scouts, and approximately 3,300,000 girls and adult volunteers are active members of the Girl Scouts;

Whereas Girl Scouts live in every corner of the United States, Puerto Rico, the territories of the United States, and more than 90 countries overseas;

Whereas Girl Scouts is the largest member of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, a global movement comprised of more than 10,000,000 girls in 145 countries worldwide;

Whereas the robust program of Girl Scouts helps girls develop as leaders and build confidence by learning new skills;

Whereas the award-winning Girl Scout Leadership Program helps each girl discover herself and her values;

Whereas the Girl Scout Leadership Program leadership model helps girls develop skills such as critical thinking, problem solving, cooperation and team building, conflict resolution, advocacy, and other important life skills;

Whereas core programs around Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (referred to in this preamble as "STEM"), environmental stewardship, healthy living, financial literacy, and global citizenship help girls develop a solid foundation in leadership;

Whereas STEM programming, first introduced in 1913 with the "electrician" and "flyer" badges, offers girls of every age science, technology, engineering, and math activities that are relevant to everyday life;

Whereas the award-winning STEM program helps girls build strong, hands-on foundations to become future female leaders and meet the growing need for skilled science and technology professionals in the United States;

Whereas healthy living programs—

(1) help each Girl Scout build the skills necessary to maintain a healthy body, an engaged mind, and a positive spirit; and

(2) teach girls about fitness and nutrition, body image, self-esteem, and relational issues, especially bullying;

Whereas through the 100th Anniversary Take Action Project, "Girl Scouts Forever Green", Girl Scouts is honoring the commitment of Juliette Low to the outdoors by engaging families, friends, and communities to improve the environment and protect the natural resources of the United States;

Whereas the financial literacy programming of Girl Scouts, most notably the iconic Girl Scout Cookie Program, helps girls set financial goals and gain the confidence needed to ultimately take control of their own financial future;

Whereas the beloved tradition of the Girl Scout Cookie Program has a proven legacy in the United States, as more than 80 percent of highly successful businesswomen were Girl Scouts;

Whereas Girl Scouts has also helped millions of young girls become good global citizens through international exchanges, travel, "take action" and service projects, and newer programs such as "twinning" (where girls in the United States connect with girls in other countries) and virtual Girl Scout troops;

Whereas Girl Scouts has helped girls advance diversity in a multicultural world, connect with local and global communities, and feel empowered to make a difference in the world;

Whereas the Girl Scout Gold Award, the highest honor in Girl Scouting, requires a girl to make a measurable and sustainable difference in the community by—

(1) assessing a need;

(2) designing a solution;

(3) finding the resources and the support to implement the solution;

(4) completing the project; and

(5) inspiring others to sustain the project;

Whereas the Gold Award honors leadership in the Girl Scout tradition because Gold Award recipients have already changed the world as high school students;

Whereas two-thirds of the most accomplished women in public service in the United States were Girl Scouts;

Whereas research by Girl Scouts shows that Girl Scouts alumnae—

(1) have a positive sense of self;

(2) are engaged in community service;

(3) are civically engaged;

(4) have attained high levels of education; and

(5) are successful according to many economic indicators;

Whereas, in addition to the outstanding programs that Girl Scouts offers, Girl Scouts has evolved into the premier expert on the healthy growth and development of girls;

Whereas, since the founding of the Girl Scout Research Institute in 2000, the Institute has become an internationally recognized center for original research, research